

"APARTMENT No. 2," BY
MARY NEWTON STANARD
Short Story No. 4 by Home Authors,
Appears in To-Morrow's T-D.

DEFERS DECISION
IN CREEERY CASE

Board Takes Matter Under Ad-
visement After Hearing of
More Than Four Hours.

TESTIMONY IS CONFLICTING

Practice of Hauling Garbage to
'Distant Points in County
Sharply Criticized.

For four and a half hours yesterday afternoon the Administrative Board took evidence bearing on the garbage-hauling operations of the Street-Cleaning Department, in an effort to establish the responsibility for the hauling of mixed loads of garbage and manure by cart and motor truck to the farm owned jointly by himself and his brother-in-law, H. E. Winston, about eleven miles north of the city.

Between 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon and 8 o'clock at night, when the hearing was concluded, City Attorney Pollock, for the board, and Attorney Charles V. Meredith, for Mr. Creeery, placed on the stand thirty-four witnesses, examining them under oath, as in a court of law.

BOARD WILL DECIDE ON
COURSE OF ACTION TO-DAY

At the conclusion of the testimony of Mr. Creeery, who was the last witness, Chairman Whittey announced that the board will take the case under consideration. Mr. Whittey said after adjournment that the board will probably decide what action it will take at today's regular weekly conference.

Almost from the beginning the investigation broadened into an inquiry into the general practice of the Street-Cleaning Department in the matter of the collection and disposal of garbage and its disposition of the manure produced at the East and West End stables. It disclosed a garbage-disposal system which was sharply criticized by several of the witnesses, and with which the board itself clearly indicated its dissatisfaction.

LONG HAUL TO CREEERY FARM

AUTHORIZED BY COIN

On the question of Mr. Creeery's responsibility for long garbage hauls to his farm north of the city, witnesses were introduced to show that this disposition of garbage collected in the West End was authorized by Superintendent Cohen himself. The inquiry was directed chiefly towards establishing the relative amounts of garbage and manure contained in the shipments.

ON THIS POINT THE TESTIMONY WAS
CONFLICTING AND FAR FROM CLEAR

John Hirschberg, of the Administrative Board, testified that he made a personal examination of a truckload on Monday, finding, as far as he could determine, that the load consisted entirely of manure. Numerous other witnesses, including Chief of Police Werner, told of seeing truck and wagonloads of what appeared from the surface to be stable manure of the best quality on their way to the same destination. These, however, made no personal examinations.

DID NOT TELL HIRSCHBERG
WHAT LOAD CONTAINED

Moreover, Mr. Hirschberg testified, William Spence, riding with the chauffeur on the seat of the motor truck, told him, in reply to his direct question on the point, that he was carrying a truckload of manure. When Spence took the stand later in the hearing he asserted that the truck carried chiefly garbage, with only about a twelve-inch layer of manure on the cover. He explained his statement to Mr. Hirschberg by saying that he had orders from Superintendent Cohen to tell everybody who asked that only manure was being transported. This, he understood, was to allay the objections of residents and county police authorities who opposed the transportation of garbage to the county.

THE DEFENSE HAD SEVERAL WITNESSES
TO SHOW THAT EVERY CART OR MOTOR
TRUCKLOAD DISPATCHED TO THE CREEERY
FARM CONTAINED PRIMARILY GARBAGE, AND
THAT IN EVERY CASE SUCH LOAD WAS COVERED
WITH A LAYER OF STABLE MANURE, FROM
SIX TO TWELVE INCHES DEEP, IN ORDER
TO DISGUISE THE NOXIOUS ODORS, TO WHICH
RESIDENTS ALONG THE ROAD OBJECTED.

CREEERY TAKES STAND

IN HIS OWN DEFENSE

In his own behalf, Mr. Creeery testified that he was personally opposed to the depositing of the garbage on his farm, that the practice was bitterly objected to by his wife, who lived on the place, and that he had on more than one occasion upbraided his partner, Mr. Winston, for allowing this material to be so placed. He had absolutely no knowledge, he said, of any manure being hauled to his farm, except the small quantity that was used as a covering for the loads.

In only one instance, said Mr. Creeery, as far as he knew, has he been guilty of an indiscretion. On Labor Day, 1913, in moving from the city to the country, he said, he made use of a mule and wagon belonging to the city in hauling to the farm some of his household furniture. He realized, he said, that that was an indiscreet act, and freely acknowledged it.

THE BOARD APPEARED CHIEFLY INTERESTED
IN THE FACT THAT THE HAULING OPERATIONS
TO THE CREEERY FARM, WHETHER THE PRO-
DUCT HAULED WERE LEGITIMATE OR NOT, INVOLVED
THE EXCLUSIVE USE FOR PRACTICALLY
EVERY WORKING DAY DURING THE PAST
TWO MONTHS, OF AT LEAST ONE TWO-MULE
TEAM AND ONE MOTOR TRUCK, THE JOINT
OPERATING COST OF WHICH, ACCORDING TO
JOSEPH W. STOWART, TRAFFIC EXPERT OF
THE AMERICAN CAY COMPANY, WAS NOT
LESS THAN \$10 A DAY—\$6.50 A DAY FOR THE
TRUCK AND \$3.50 A DAY FOR THE MULE TEAM.

MANY LOADS HAULED

AT EXPENSE OF CITY

Several witnesses testified that as many as six loads a day were hauled to the farm. Only \$2.00 one way, \$4.00 round trip. Delightful sail up Chesapeake Bay.

(Continued on Second Page.)

IT PAYS TO TRAVEL YORK RIVER LINE

To Baltimore and beyond. Excellent steamship service. Only \$2.00 one way, \$4.00 round trip. Delightful sail up Chesapeake Bay.

King George Makes
Plea for More Men

Asks Them to Come Forward
Voluntarily and Aid in Fight
Against Germanic Allies.

LONDON, October 22.—King George has issued an appeal to his subjects to come forward voluntarily and aid Great Britain in her fight against the Germanic allies. "More men and yet more," the monarch says, "are wanted to keep my armies in the field, and through them to secure victory and enduring peace."

The message of the King follows: "To My People.—At this grave moment in the struggle between my people and a highly organized enemy, who has transgressed the laws of nations and changed the ordinance that binds civilized Europe together, I appeal to you.

"I rejoice in my empire's effort, and I feel pride in the voluntary response from my subjects all over the world who have sacrificed home and fortune and life itself in order that another may not inherit the free empire which their ancestors and mine have built. I ask you to make good these sacrifices.

"The end is not in sight. More men, and yet more, are wanted to keep my armies in the field, and through them to secure victory and an enduring peace. In ancient days the darkest moment has ever produced in men of our race the sternest resolve. I ask you, men, of all classes, to come forward voluntarily and take your share in these fights.

"In freely responding to my appeal, you will be giving your support to our brothers who for long months have nobly upheld Great Britain's past traditions and the glory of her arms."

SWANSON IN WASHINGTON

Builds Up Political Fences for Renomi-
nation, but Not Believed He Will
Have Opposition.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
WASHINGTON, October 22.—Senator Claude A. Swanson, of Virginia, accompanied by Mrs. Swanson, came to Washington to-day to remain until the next session of Congress adjourns. The Senator has been building up his political fences for renomination next summer, but it is regarded as doubtful that he will have opposition.

Representative Carter Glass, of Lynchburg, whom the anti-organization forces were grooming to oppose Senator Swanson, it is said to-day, will not enter the contest, although Mr. Glass has made no definite announcement of his plans. There are two reasons why, it is believed, he will not oppose Senator Swanson. One is his health, and it is not believed he has the physical strength to undergo the arduous campaign required of a candidate for the Senate in Virginia. The other is the work of formulating rural-credits legislation for the administration. Mr. Glass is chairman of the Rural-Credits Commission created by Congress, and the Lynchburg Congressman gives the subject his personal attention and investigation. If he undertook a campaign for the Senate in Virginia, he could not devote his entire time to this task.

KILLED IN AUTO UPSET

Joseph Johnson, Son of Washington
Attorney, in Fatal Accident
Near Streator, Ill.

STREATOR, Ill., October 22.—Joseph Johnson, twenty-one years old, son of William A. Johnson, said to be a prominent attorney of Washington, D. C., and himself a late graduate of the Georgetown Law School, was killed about noon to-day four miles west of Streator when an automobile, in which he was riding with State Senator John Bailey and a party of four from Peoria, upset in attempting to follow a turn in the road.

Seated beside Johnson in the front seat and handling the steering wheel was the Senator's daughter, Lucille, nineteen years old, reputed to have been engaged to the law student, who had come to Illinois to take the bar examination and enter a law office in Chicago.

Miss Dailey escaped without serious injury, as did her father and Hugh A. Wilson, the other member of the party. But Mrs. Dailey suffered severe cuts and bruises about the head.

GUARDSMEN ON DUTY

One Full Company and Details of
Others Ready for Instant Service in
Charleston Until November 1.

CHARLESTON, S. C., October 22.—Orders that will keep State guardsmen on duty here until November 1 were issued to-day by Colonel Holmes B. Springs, who assumed command of the State Guard at an armory continuously, and each of six other companies will keep guard details at their armories. The men will be changed daily, so that as many as possible will be given opportunity to perform civilian duties.

B. R. McDonald and R. J. Brown were released from jail to-day. They had been held in connection with the shooting in the room of the City Democratic Executive Committee a week ago to-day.

FOSS IN \$100 BAIL

Probable Cause Found Against Former
Massachusetts Governor in Action
for Criminal Libel.

BOSTON, October 22.—Probable cause was found to-day against former Governor Eugene N. Foss in an action for criminal libel brought against him in the Municipal Court by Dennis D. Driscoll, a labor leader. Foss was held for the grand jury in \$100 bail.

Driscoll, who is secretary of the Trades Union Liberty League, alleged that Foss asserted in a recent campaign speech that, while he was Governor, Driscoll sought to be appointed prison commissioner and promised in return to call off a strike then in progress in factories owned or controlled by Foss.

MELLEN CONTINUES
NEW HAVEN STORY

Steps Taken by Directors Toward
Control of Traffic in New
England Revealed.

ON STAND FOR THIRD DAY

Minutes of Meetings and Various
Letters Identified by Former
President of Road.

LONDON, October 22.—The British Foreign Office this evening made public the report of the Rev. H. S. T. Gahan, the British chaplain in Brussels, who visited Miss Edith Cavell just before her execution, and a letter from Brand Whitlock, the American minister to Belgium, to Walter Hines Page, the American ambassador in London. In his letter, Mr. Whitlock says he requested that the body of Miss Cavell be delivered to the School for Nurses, of which she was the directress, his request being referred to the Ministry of War in Berlin.

The Rev. Mr. Gahan, in his report, said: "On Monday evening, the 11th of October, I was admitted by a special passport from the German authorities to the prison of St. Gilles where Miss Edith Cavell had been confined for ten weeks. The final sentence had been given early that afternoon.

"To my astonishment and relief, I found my friend perfectly calm and resigned, but this could not lessen the tenderness and intensity of feeling on either part during that last interview of almost an hour.

"Her first words to me were upon a matter concerning herself personally, but the solemn asseveration which accompanied them was made expressly in the light of God and eternity. She then added that she wished all her friends to know that she willingly gave her life for her country, and said: "I have no fear nor shrinking. I have seen death so often that it is not strange or fearful to me."

THANKS GOD FOR WEEKS
OF QUIET BEFORE END

"She further said: "I thank God for this ten weeks of quiet before the end. My life has always been hurried and full of difficulties, this time the rest has been a great mercy. They have all been very kind to me here. But this I would say, standing as I do, in view of God and eternity: I realize that patriotism is not enough. I must have no hatred or bitterness towards any one."

"We partook of Holy Communion together, and she received the Gospel message of consolation with all her heart. At the close of the little service I began to repeat the words 'Ade with thee' and she joined softly in the end. "We sat quietly talking until it was time for me to go. She gave me parting messages for relations and friends. She spoke of her soul's needs at the moment, and she received the assurance of God's words as only a Christian can do.

"Then I said good-by, and she smiled and said, 'We shall meet again.' "A German military chaplain was with her at the end, and afterward gave her a Christian burial. He told me: "She was brave and bright to the last. She professed her Christian faith, and said she was glad to die for her country. She died like a heroine."

WANTS BODY DELIVERED
TO SCHOOL FOR NURSES

Mr. Whitlock, in closing the letter he wrote to Baron von der Lancken, the German Governor, at the request of President Faidor, of the Court of Appeals in Brussels, and the president of the Belgian School for Nurses, asking that Miss Cavell's body be delivered to the School for Nurses, of which she was the directress, says: "I have not received a written reply to my note to Baron Lancken on the subject, but he came to see me yesterday."

BOUGHT UP HOLDINGS
AND SOLD AT "COST"

Evidence was put in to show that after the New York and New England had carried out its determination to establish its Wilson's Point water route, J. P. Morgan and William Rockefeller bought up the securities of the House of Representatives, by which the New York and New England connected at Wilson's Point, and sold them to the New Haven "at cost." The New York and New England then made arrangements to route traffic in New York State to connect with the New York Northern, the government contends, and to-day the Federal prosecutor introduced minutes of directors' meetings to show how the New Haven attempted to block this line, too. Already the New Haven had taken steps to prevent traffic coming into New York by this route, as disclosed in testimony given by Mr. Mellen yesterday, through the so-called tripartite agreement, whereby the New York Central acquired control of New York and Northern, and was to administer it so that New England through traffic would be excluded. The minutes of the directors' meetings introduced to-day appeared to indicate that the New York Central did not live up to its agreement.

The minutes showed that conferences were had with the New York Central, but that they proved unsuccessful. Meantime, the New Haven had been acquiring other strategic roads in New England, and reduced rates to the West from New England points, in competition with the New York Central's connection, the Boston and Albany. This, Mr. Mellen explained, finally led to a traffic agreement between the New Haven and the New York Central.

When the session adjourned until Monday, the witness was describing to the jury that it was a suggestion made by himself that led to the so-called Corsair agreement, dividing territory of New England between the New Haven and the Boston and Maine.

MISS CAVELL GLAD
TO DIE FOR COUNTRY

British Chaplain in Brussels Tells
of Visit to Her Just Be-
fore Execution.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

Caucus Unlikely, as Important
Question of Preparedness
Not Party Issue.

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Special
Features

Sunday Times-Dispatch

To-morrow's Times-Dispatch will be brimful of special articles of more than passing interest. These will be in addition to the usual colored comic section, Magazine Section, Sporting Section, Fashion Page, Confessions Page, Children's Page, Industrial, Society and News Sections.

Don't fail to read the full-page account of Pocahontas, the first popular heroine in America. Mrs. Edith Galt, President Wilson's daughter, is the great-granddaughter of the great-grandchild of Pocahontas.

Economic and business selections in the West Indies which are ripe for American exploitation is the subject of an interesting story written by John Barrett, director-general of the Pan-American Union.

"Cupid in the White House" is an absorbing account of society at the national capital. Don't miss it. In the complete Sporting Section will be found an article prepared by Edwin Macey, Jr., of the U. S. L. B., on football as a factor in education.

Finally will be found an important intervention in the war with Professor Dehnbuck, the most eminent professor in the Berlin University. He was the tutor of the Kaiser, and has had intimate relations with him ever since.

5 Cents

Sunday Times-Dispatch

5 Cents

WORK IN HARMONY
ON DEFENSE PLANS

Majority Leader Kern Says Con-
gress Will Co-Operate
With President.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

Caucus Unlikely, as Important
Question of Preparedness
Not Party Issue.

WASHINGTON, October 22.—Senator Kern, majority leader of the upper house in Congress, after a conference at the White House, said to-day that Congress would work in complete harmony with the President on the national-defense program. As leader of his party and chairman of the caucus, the Indiana Senator will have an important part in carrying out the administration's plans.

"Leader Kern told the President a caucus would not be necessary in the Senate.

"There will be no disagreement with the President on the general proposition of national preparedness," said Senator Kern. "The President does not ask Congress to abdicate its functions and accept in all its details whatever plans the departments may submit. The estimates for the army and navy will be referred to the proper committees and given careful consideration."

EXPECT COUNTRY TO
INDUCE LEGISLATION

"Legislation that will follow, in my judgment, will have the cordial approval of both the executive and the legislative branches of the government, and will be endorsed by the country.

"The amount of money asked will not frighten anybody. The country was misled by exaggerated reports that the administration would introduce a billion-dollar program. The plan for an increased naval construction of only around \$700,000,000 a year over a period of five years is quite a different matter. There will be no trouble on that score, and Congress will be in harmony with the President."

"There may be differences of opinion with respect to some of the details. Congress may think we should have more submarines. Congress may think immediate and extended increase in coast protection of more importance than some other things that may be recommended."

NATIONAL DEFENSE NOT
ISSUE OF PARTIES

"I think Congress will assume the President has made out a prima facie case. He has been in touch with the situation and has studied it. We have been in touch with it. In view of the general situation, I do not consider the amount the President asks Congress to appropriate as in any sense excessive."

Senator Kern does not believe a caucus will be necessary, for, from his point of view, the national defense cannot be made a party issue. "Eliminating differences of opinion over details," continued the Senator, "I do not believe the opposition will be strong enough to make a caucus necessary."

When asked how the money was to be provided, Senator Kern said: "This question has been carefully inquired into yet, and will not be until Congress convenes, but if it is necessary to issue bonds, why not? We paid out of current revenues considerably over \$200,000,000 on the construction of the Panama Canal instead of issuing the bonds the law authorized. If we should have the option of using these bonds for the upbuilding of the national defense and let posterity meet that obligation, I can see no reason to object. Neither do I think Congress would hesitate to issue bonds for this purpose."

NOT INTENDED PUBLIC
TO PAY TRIFLING TAXES

"What about the war taxes?" Senator Kern was asked. "War taxes always are irritating," he replied. "Some of them should be abolished. The little things that constantly stare people in the face irritate them. It was never intended, for instance, that the 1-cent tax on telegrams and the tax on long-distance telephone messages should be paid by the public. In the coming Congress a bill will be introduced to place both these public utilities under the Interstate Commerce Commission, where they belong, and compel them to pay their taxes out of their earnings instead of passing the load to the people."

"One thing is assured: the President's program in all its essentials will be agreed to by Congress, the money will be provided with which to carry it out and the people will not be laid under any increased burdens of taxation."

ARMY-PLAN ANNOUNCEMENT
AWAITS PRESIDENT'S WORD

Formal announcement of army plans in the national-defense program to be laid before Congress awaits word from President Wilson that he has concluded his conference with congressional leaders on the subject. While the President has approved the plan, which calls for building up an army of more than 1,200,000 in six years, he has not yet had an opportunity to discuss with all those members of the House and Senate whose views he wishes to obtain.

Chairman Chamberlain, of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, is en route here from Jackson.

It was learned to-night that, although it was desired to re-establish several new harbor defenses on the Atlantic and the Pacific armed with new six-inch guns, final designs for these giant weapons have not been completed. Army ordnance experts say the sixteen-inch gun in no sense represents the biggest weapon that can be designed. If ships are built that can withstand the blow of a sixteen-inch projectile, it merely is a question of building a bigger gun. For that reason the new coast defense guns will be designed only as they are authorized, so as to include the latest ideas.

Will Retire From Bench
at End of His Term

JUDGE JAMES KEITH,
President of Supreme Court of Appeals
of Virginia.

JUDGE KEITH WILL NOT
OFFER FOR RE-ELECTION

President of Supreme Court An-
nounces Purpose to Retire
at End of His Term.

ELECT SUCCESSOR THIS WINTER

General Assembly Will Choose Mem-
ber of Supreme Bench to Serve for
Twelve Years from February 1,
1917.—Candidates Mentioned.

"I shall retire from the bench of the
Supreme Court of Appeals at the ex-
piration of my term," said Judge James
Keith, president of the court, last
night. "I feel that I am growing old,
and too old to enter upon another term.
In a few words, that is the reason."

Friends to whom the intimation of Judge Keith's intention to leave the bench came some days ago expressed surprise when they learned that he would not retire in time to take advantage of the pension act, under which Supreme Court judges are retired on a pension of \$5,000 a year, in the event that the act is repealed by the next General Assembly. The impression prevails that the judges' pension law will be repealed, but will not apply to members of the court who have retired and are still living.

When this matter was mentioned to Judge Keith, he said: "If the pension act is repealed, what is to prevent the Legislature from repealing the provision which the Circuit Court bench in Virginia has known. Since his elevation to the bench of the highest court in the State, his career has been even more distinguished. He has gained a national reputation through opinions written by him and handed down by the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia.

Judge Keith was born in Fauquier County September 7, 1829, and was reared in the county. He took his law course in the University of Virginia, under John B. Minor.

Enlisting as a private in the famous Black Horse Cavalry in 1861, he rose to the rank of adjutant of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry in 1863. He rode with Payne, Wickham and Fitz Lee, "followed the feather" of Jeb Stuart on many a field, and saw his last service at Appomattox Court house in the cavalry charge that drove Sheridan back nearly two miles, and was not halted until the Army of the James, under General Ord, was encountered and the Confederates were compelled to yield to overwhelming numbers and resources.

SUCCESSOR WILL BE CHOSEN BY
LEGISLATURE THIS WINTER

At the end of the war he returned to the practice of law. He was elected to the Legislature in 1869, and a year later was elected circuit judge, continuing on the circuit bench until January 1, 1895, when he became a member of the Supreme Court. He had been on the bench only two years when he was elected president of the court.

Judge Keith's successor will be elected by the General Assembly this winter for a term of twelve years from February 1, 1917. Several candidates to succeed him have been mentioned, among them Judge Frederick Wilmer Sims, of Louisa, and Judge Jesse F. West, of Sussex. These judges were candidates for the Supreme Bench when Judge Joseph L. Kelly was elected at the last regular session of the Legislature. Attorney Thomas R. Keith, of Fairfax, has also been mentioned for the prospective vacancy. Friends of Judge Sims base his claim, in addition to his other qualifications, on the generally followed precedent of selecting one of the judges from each of the five grand divisions of the State.

GREECE DECLINES
OFFER OF CYPRUS
TO ASSIST ALLIES

For Present Will Not Aid
in Meeting Attacks
Against Serbia.

REASONS ARE STATED
IN LENGTHY REPLY

Roumania Also Expected to Keep
Out of Conflict Until Some
Decisive Action.

MOVES ON OTHER FRONTS

Operations Generally Considered to
Be More Favorable for Anglo-
French Forces.

Allies Train Guns
on Dedeaghat

THE allied fleet, which has been blockading the Aegean coast of Bulgaria, has turned its guns against the countryside, and bombarded it from Dedeaghat westward to Porto Lagos, a distance of thirty-eight miles. Sofia asserts that no damage has resulted to Dedeaghat, but no mention is made of other places within the attacked zone.

While the teutonic allies and the Bulgarians are steadily gaining against the Serbians, every foot of ground is being bitterly contested. Nish reports say the invaders are losing heavily, their losses in killed, wounded and prisoners having reached 60,000.

The allied troops landed at Saloniki have not, as far as known, come in contact with the Bulgarians, who have pressed their way across Serbian territory from the East and now control the railway running northward from the Greek border and up the Vardar Valley to Nish.

LONDON, October 22.—Greece has declined for the present the allies' offer to her of Cyprus and other concessions, territorial and financial, in return for her adherence to the Serbo-Greek treaty of alliance, which would mean her military aid to assist in meeting the Bulgarian and Austro-German attacks against her former ally.

The reply of Greece to the offer, which reached the Foreign Office to-night, is a lengthy one, and, while it has not been made public, there is reason to believe that the Hellenic kingdom bases its decision not to join the allies on the ground that the Anglo-French force landed at Saloniki is not, in the Greek government's opinion, strong enough for the task allotted it. The refusal to accept the allies' offer was not unexpected, as it has been often stated in official circles that both Roumania and Greece were withholding their aid from the allies, either won a decisive victory or proved to the Greeks and the Roumanians their ability to do so or until the operations had reached a stage which would assure them that their countries would not be overrun by the forces of the central powers or their Turkish and Balkan allies.

CAMPAIN AGAINST SERBIA

IS DEVELOPING SLOWLY

There is no inclination here or in the capitals of the other members of the quadruple entente powers to minimize the seriousness of the situation of Serbia. The Austro-G